

Borough of



Stalybridge.

Medical Officer's
REPORT
UPON THE
Health of Stalybridge,
FOR THE YEAR 1913.

STALYBRIDGE :
GEO. WHITTAKER AND SONS, PRINTERS, MARKET STREET.

WAKEFIELD ROAD,

STALYBRIDGE.

The Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report upon the Sanitary conditions in Stalybridge during the year 1913 along with statistics of the Births and Deaths and Disease incidence in the Borough.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. HANCOCK,

Medical Officer of Health.

March 9th, 1914.

Medical Officer's Report

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

The Municipal Borough of Stalybridge comprises 3,137 acres, and is divided into four Wards.

Lancashire Ward with an estimated population of	5,767
Staley Ward	10,667
Dukinfield Ward	7,462
Millbrook Ward	2,956

Total estimated Population of the Borough	<u>26,852</u>
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The Water Supply.

Along with the neighbouring Boroughs of Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield and Mossley, Stalybridge is supplied with an abundance of pure water from extensive reservoirs which have a holding capacity of close upon 900,000,000 gallons, and a large reservoir in the Chew Valley, for water for compensation purposes, has recently been constructed.

This new reservoir has a capacity of about 200,000,000 gallons. Its gathering ground is 1,730 acres in extent and has an elevation of 1,750 feet.

The supply to Stalybridge is almost wholly derived from the Brusheshaw Reservoir, but portions of the Borough, namely, Heyrod, Hough Hill, and the district of Mottram Road above Bower Fold, are supplied from the Lower Swineshaw Reservoir, which also supplies the adjacent Borough of Mossley. The gathering ground at Swineshaw is 1,300 acres in extent, and has an elevation of 884 feet. The Higher Swineshaw Reservoir has a depth of 53 feet and a capacity of 168,908,000 gallons, and it supplies both the Lower Swineshaw Reservoir and the Brusheshaw Reservoir.

On September 19th, 1912, the Filter Installations at the Brushes Reservoir and at Ashway Gap were opened so that the whole of the water distributed from the Swineshaw and Greenfield Valleys is now freed from suspended matter and also has its acidity neutralised so as to render it incapable of absorbing lead and insidiously causing lead poisoning.

During the past year no case of lead poisoning, attributable to the town's water supply, has been brought to my notice.

Sewage Disposal.

The older portions of the Borough are now well sewered, and extensions are constantly being made into the more outlying portions of the town. The sewage is disposed of along with that of Dukinfield at Outfall Works, situated at Bradley Hurst, in the township of Dukinfield. The Sewage Farm has an area of $63\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the average dry weather flow of sewage coming to the works from the combined districts is about 2 million gallons per 24 hours. The sewage received at the Works passes to a screening chamber, where coarse suspended matter is arrested by a grating and removed by hand rakes. Leaving the screening chamber the sewage has mixed with it alumino-ferric and ferrozone and then passes either into large Sedimentation Tanks or into Roughing Filters.

The Sedimentation Tanks are 12 in number, arranged in two sets of 6, of 80,000 gallons capacity each, and are worked upon the continuous flow principle. In these tanks a large amount of matter is separated from out of the sewage and is deposited as sludge at the bottom of the tanks.

The Roughing Filters, of which there are 5 with an aggregate area of 1100 square yards, have a bed of coke 2ft. 8in. in depth, through which the sewage filters, and the coke, when it has played its part, is removed and utilised as fuel for the boiler furnaces, its place being taken by fresh supplies of coke.

The effluent from the Roughing Filters and Sedimentation Tanks is distributed by means of sprinklers, attached to iron distributing pipes running transversely across the beds at suitable intervals, over large percolating beds of which there are 7 with an area of $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres, well excavated and drained and filled with selected graded clinker of a depth of 5 feet. From the percolating beds the effluent passes partly by open channels and partly over and through plots of land to the Outfall chamber and thence into the river.

These arrangements are only sufficient to deal satisfactorily with about two-thirds of the normal flow of sewage, besides which there is the storm water to be dealt with, so, to provide for the satisfactory treatment of these additional quantities the Joint Sewerage Board are at present carrying out sundry alterations and additions to the Works.

The large 3ft. sewer bringing the sewage to the screening chamber has been duplicated, and new detritus tanks are being constructed and equipped.

Two new storm water settling tanks are being constructed on the low-lying land adjoining the river. These will have a total capacity of 600,000 gallons, and will receive a part of the sewage after it has left the screening chamber and has been treated with alumino-ferric and ferrozene.

The present Sedimentation Tanks have been added to by the construction alongside them of one long rectangular tank, 250 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth, with a capacity of 600,000 gallons in place of 4 pyramidal tanks which were contemplated and would have had a capacity of only 200,000 gallons.

Beyond the present Roughing Filters, 5 new Circular Percolating Filters, 7 feet in depth, and of an area of 616 sq. yards each, are being constructed, over which the sewage is to be distributed by means of rotating arms.

Between the present large Percolating Beds and the river on the low-lying, sewage-logged portion of the Farm, which has up to now served—as well as it could—as an irrigation area for the effluent from the Percolating Beds, are being constructed 2 Humus Tanks, 3ft. 6in. in depth, and of a capacity of 200,000 gallons, to intercept any suspended matter in the effluent immediately before its final outlet to the river.

The distribution of the sewage upon the large Percolating Beds by the Coombe's Sprinklers has not always been satisfactory, owing to the sprinklers at times getting choked and becoming inefficient, or even inactive, from corrosive action of the sewage, or from the rapid formation of spiders' webs around the sprinklers while the bed is having its periodical rest. In order to obviate this difficulty in connection with one of the beds, two 500-gallon hydraulic rams, to act automatically, were put down as an experiment to force the sewage through the sprinklers so as to clear them, and enable them to act more continuously, but they have not been an entire success, the alternating arrangement not always working satisfactorily.

Moreover, the Coombe's Sprinklers have mostly been replaced by a form of sprinkler devised by Mr. H. W. Stafford, the Manager of the Works.

The sludge deposited in the Sedimentation Tanks is drawn from the tanks and ejected into a sludge well, from which it is conducted to large sludge-presses which convert it into a satisfactory sludge cake, which has been found to be of no little value as a manure.

During the year, 15,188 tons of wet sludge were taken from the tanks and pressed into sludge cake of a weight of 3,002 tons. Of this sludge cake no less than 1,994 loads have been taken by farmers for use as manure. The road dirt or sand taken from the detritus pits amounted to 324 tons 16 cwt.

The Sewage from the District of Matley (under the Tintwistle Rural District Council), adjoining the Mottram terminus of the Stalybridge Borough, is but very imperfectly dealt with, and the effluent enters a stream in our Borough. This sewage must of necessity gravitate into our Borough and I have for the past few years advised its reception into our sewers so that it might be efficiently dealt with along with our sewage at Bradley Hurst.

It is but quite recently that the Joint Sewerage Board, who had hitherto steadfastly refused to accept this sewage for treatment, gave way upon this matter, and decided to receive and treat this sewage for a certain annual payment, this decision being mainly influenced by the intervention of the Local Government Board.

Industries and Housing of the People.

The chief industry of the town is cotton spinning and manufacturing, though numerous other industries are successfully carried on, such as iron and brass works, calico printing and bleach works, woollen mills and other minor industries, but under conditions not specially injurious to health.

Several old factories and workshops which had been closed for some years have recently been re-opened and adapted for cotton, iron, or other industries, and the trade of the town is in a flourishing condition.

The Borough offers numerous advantages of a high commercial value, a river and a canal running through the town, an unequalled water supply, and most excellent railway facilities, which give ready and direct access to all parts of the Kingdom, and it seems to me that it only requires capital and enterprise to make Stalybridge one of the most progressive and prosperous hives of industry in the country.

The people are on the whole well housed, though, as may be expected in an old town such as Stalybridge, there are many properties which must receive attention under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Commodious houses for the working classes are still in great demand, but during the past few years the building of cottages for the working classes has been practically at a standstill, and private enterprise is doing nothing to meet the demand. It is most imperative that this matter should be boldly faced, and that steps should be taken to replace many properties which are dilapidated and scarcely fit for human habitation. During the year several dwellings have been condemned, and many others have been reported for repairs and sanitary improvements; but the great hindrance to progress in this direction is the difficulty of finding suitable accommodation for the people who are displaced from their dwellings.

Refuse Disposal.

The greater portion of the town is now on the water carriage system, for rapid strides continue to be made in the conversion of privies into either waste water or town's water closets, with receptacles for house refuse, and these conversions are mostly taking place among the worst types of privy ashpits.

Since October 1st, 1907, the Sanitary Department has had entire control over the removal and disposal of all midden and house refuse in the Borough, which, with the exception of that from the Carrbrook and Hey Heads districts, is now conveyed to the town's destructor at the "Flatts."

The Refuse Destructor, erected by Heenan and Froude, of Manchester, is a five-cell furnace of the "Heenan" Patent Top Feed type, and is furnished with all the latest improvements.

The plant is shut down about every six weeks for a few days to allow of the cleaning of the combustion chamber, the flues, the superheater, etc.

The clinker from the furnaces is of excellent quality and a great quantity of it has been utilised for the percolating beds at the Sewage Works at Bradley Hurst.

Births and Deaths.

It is gratifying to be able to record an increase in the number of Births registered in the Borough during the year—606 as against 568 in 1912 and 563 in 1911. Five more Births occurring elsewhere were also transmitted to our Borough, making the total 611.

It will be interesting to observe whether or not this is the turning point for a gradual increase in the birth-rate, which has for so many years been steadily falling, and also what influence the Maternity Benefit has had in determining this increase.

The Deaths, however, were also slightly more in number than during the previous year—484 as against 440 in 1912. The mortality was chiefly amongst middle-aged and elderly persons, no fewer than 138 being of persons between 45 and 65 years of age, and 121 of persons of 65 years of age and upwards.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Number of Deaths	484	.. 440	.. 502	.. 457	.. 461

Classified according to age they are as follows for the year :—

Under 1 year of age	90
Between 1 and 2 years of age	21
„ 2 „ 5 „	16
„ 5 „ 15 „	16
„ 15 „ 25 „	16
„ 25 „ 45 „	66
„ 45 „ 65 „	138
65 years of age and upwards	121
Total.....	484

The diseases which have been especially active in adding to the number of Deaths are :

Respiratory Diseases causing	103	deaths, against	110	in 1912.
Heart Diseases	„ 46	„ „	36	„ „
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	„ 32	„ „	24	„ „
Cancer, Malignant Disease	„ 36	„ „	26	„ „

In the respective wards the births and birth-rates and the deaths and death-rates for the year were :—

Ward.	Number of Births.		Birth Rate.	Number of Deaths.		Death Rate.
Lancashire Ward	131	..	22.7	..	110	.. 19.0
Stayley	215	..	20.15	..	200	.. 18.7
Dukinfield	214	..	28.67	..	137	.. 18.3
Millbrook	46	..	15.5	..	37	.. 12.5
Whole Borough	606		22.6		484	18.0

Infantile Mortality.

The Deaths of Infants under one year of age were 90, as against an average of 120 for the previous ten years, but computed upon the number of births registered the infantile mortality was 147 against an average of 164 for the previous ten years.

For the respective wards the following are the rates of infantile mortality :—

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Lancashire Ward	160 ..	124 ..	125 ..	127 ..	179 ..	238
Stayley	150 ..	123.4 ..	162 ..	162 ..	145 ..	202
Dukinfield	150 ..	172.4 ..	239 ..	218 ..	157 ..	244
Millbrook	87 ..	73.17 ..	91 ..	42 ..	50 ..	145

For the whole Borough we have the following :—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of Deaths under one year of age	.. 147	87	103	97	78	90
Infantile Mortality Rate	219	146	166	172	137	147

The Infantile Mortality of the Borough has upon many occasions in the past called forth much comment, usually of a very adverse character; and so recently as last autumn the Borough was dubbed “the most deadly town” upon a report issued by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, from which it appeared that the average infantile mortality for the years 1907-11 was higher in Stalybridge than in any other town in either Lancashire or Cheshire.

However, since the years 1907 and 1908, when the infantile mortality was 218 and 219 respectively, very great improvement has taken place, and the infantile mortality has come down to below 150—viz., 137 in 1912 and 147 in 1913,—and I think this

good result has been attained partly by improved sanitary conditions and partly by the efforts of Miss Hanson, our Lady Sanitary Inspector, who is a most zealous worker.

Miss Hanson commenced her duties in February, 1908, and the Notification of Births Act, 1907, came into force in our Borough on March 1st, 1908. The Act has met with a very ready response, both from the general public and from the midwives, and there are very few births indeed which are not notified to me in accordance with its provisions. Information regarding these omissions is kindly given me by Mr. Flint, the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Very shortly after a birth has been notified Miss Hanson visits the home, gives advice *re* the feeding and management of the infant, notes any defects or insanitary conditions in or about the premises, and reports thereon. Visits are again paid to these homes when the infants attain the age of three, six, and nine months, and reports are again made, while additional visits are paid whenever it is thought advisable.

During the year she has paid 2,755 visits *re* births, and 1,335 re-visits.

Besides visiting the newly-born infants she also investigates all cases of deaths of infants under one year of age, and in this connection she has inquired into the deaths of 88 infants. Of these she ascertained that 12 had never partaken of any food, 29 had been entirely breast-fed, and 47 had been artificially fed.

Her observations lead her to believe that breast-feeding is being more systematically and more persistently followed out than was the case during the earlier portion of her round of visits, and that in case of serious disease, medical advice is more promptly obtained.

Summary of the Causes of Death of Infants under one year of age.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908*
Scarlet Fever	0..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0
Infectious Diseases { Measles	2..	0 ..	9 ..	0 ..	2 ..	0
{ Diphtheria ; Croup ..	0..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
{ Whooping Cough ..	0..	10 ..	2 ..	7 ..	0 ..	12
Diarrhoeal Diseases.....	22..	8 ..	28 ..	15 ..	3 ..	25
Wasting Diseases	22..	23 ..	21 ..	39 ..	38 ..	46
Tuberculous Diseases	2..	6 ..	5 ..	8 ..	6 ..	13
All other causes	42..	31 ..	32 ..	44 ..	37 ..	51
Total	90..	78 ..	97 ..	103 ..	87 ..	147

Of the deaths from "all other causes" 11 were due to convulsions, 11 to bronchitis, and 7 to pneumonia, a much smaller number from these usually common affections than in former years, indicating, I venture to think, greater care in infant feeding and the avoidance of undue exposure to cold.

In an industrial community such as ours, the factors in the production of a high infantile mortality are both numerous and complex, as well as difficult to combat. When we find 44 stillbirths and 11 deaths entirely due to premature birth, besides numerous miscarriages, we realise that there are social conditions prevailing which militate most powerfully against infant development, and with which it is well nigh impossible to deal.

We can do, and are doing, much to remedy insanitary conditions, and to instruct the people in the proper way of clothing and rearing their infants; but in these days of craving for pleasure and indulgence, we can do little to correct the erroneous ideas that "limitation of family" is a desideratum, and that a large family is an obstacle to material and social progress.

I feel that I ought to here record the interest taken in the welfare of infants by Councillor Mrs. John Summers, who has not only visited many of the struggling poor and assisted them in the rearing of their infants, but also has organised a School for Mothers in close association with the Sanitary Authority.

It is also interesting to report that on November 3rd, 1913, Dr. Janet E. Lane-Claypon, one of H.M. Medical Inspectors, paid a visit to our Borough in order to obtain personal information as to the infant welfare work in Stalybridge.

At an interview with me *re* infantile mortality, she went fully into Miss Hanson's work, and afterwards accompanied Miss Hanson to many places in different parts of the town, to see how her work was actually carried out, what difficulties she had to contend with, how her visits were received, and the conditions under which the infants were being brought up.

Whatever may have been Dr. Lane-Claypon's report to headquarters, I am convinced that her interview and visit were beneficial to all concerned. •

Infectious Diseases.

In 1891 the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, were adopted, and during the year 1913 the cases notified and the deaths occurring among them were as follows :—

	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.
Small Pox.....	0	0
Scarlet Fever	41	3
Diphtheria.....	1	0
Membranous Croup.....	3	1
Typhoid Fever.....	10	4
Puerperal Fever	1	3
Erysipelas	14	0
	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 11

Whenever infectious cases are notified, full inquiries are made by both the Sanitary Inspector and myself; all needful instructions are given and precautions taken to prevent any further spread of the disease; and any sanitary defects are noted and steps taken to remedy the same.

Whenever it is advisable, the Librarian is informed, so that the issue of books to the infected family may be temporarily stopped, and any books which have become contaminated are taken by the Sanitary Inspector and destroyed. Heads of schools are also similarly notified, so that children from infected homes may not be admitted.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases which have been notified during the year is small like that of recent years. I give for comparison the returns of previous years.

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
<hr/> 80	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 272	<hr/> 253	<hr/> 206	<hr/> 213	<hr/> 154	<hr/> 168	<hr/> 274	<hr/> 99
1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
<hr/> 145	<hr/> 144	<hr/> 79	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 146	<hr/> 212	<hr/> 113	<hr/> 85	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 70

Small-Pox.

The Borough remained free from this disease throughout the year.

Measles.

This disease is not notifiable, but cases came to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority through the School Attendance Officers.

A handbill, similar to that distributed in the year 1907 when we had a severe epidemic of the disease, was distributed in the immediate neighbourhood of known cases, and this, no doubt, assisted greatly in checking its spread and in lessening its ill-effects.

Only 4 deaths took place—two in infants between 6 and 8 months of age, one in a child between 1 and 2 years of age and one in a child aged 8 years.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 41 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, as compared with 58 in 1912 and 34 in 1911. They were distributed as follows —

Wards :—Lancashire.	Stayley.	Millbrook.	Dukinfield.
Number of Cases . . 6	9	16	10
Number of Premises 6	9	12	10

In 4 of the affected households a second case occurred owing to incomplete isolation of the sufferer.

Four cases were sent to the Borough Hospital Ashton-under-Lyne.

The disease was generally of a mild type but 3 deaths resulted from it.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

Four cases were notified and one death ensued, as against 9 cases and four deaths last year. Antitoxin is not supplied by the Sanitary Committee.

Whooping Cough.

Not a single death was attributed to this insidious disease, whereas 13 deaths were recorded during the year 1912.

Puerperal Fever.

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified during the year. It did not occur in the practice of any of our own Midwives.

Three deaths were registered as occurring in the Union Hospital and belonging to our Borough.

Although we have a smaller number of midwives at the present time than at any period since the Act came into force, I do not find any shortage of midwives in our Borough. The midwives are carrying out their duties in a careful manner, and are rendering a most necessary service to the needy poor.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

These diseases, the prevalence and severity of which are so largely dependent upon the climatic conditions of the summer months, caused 31 deaths, as against 41 during the year 1911, and 8 in 1912, 22 of the deaths were of infants under one year of age, 8 of children between 1 and 2 years of age and 1 over 2 years of age.

When the hot weather is approaching, a leaflet on "Summer Diarrhœa" is distributed from house to house throughout the Borough, and a leaflet of advice upon "Epidemic Diarrhœa of Infants" is left at the homes of infants under one year of age by the Lady Health Visitor.

Typhoid Fever.

Ten cases were notified during the year, and four deaths took place. The following are the numbers for recent years:—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
No. of Cases..	17	16	11	9	14	25	18	20	9	10
„ Deaths.	6	4	1	3	5	2	3	7	2	4

The cases were distributed as follows:—

Wards:—Lancashire.	Stayley.	Millbrook.	Dukinfield.
Number of Cases .. 0	5	0	5

We have not a hospital for these cases so that usually they have to be treated at home, often under the most disadvantageous conditions. When, however, the Borough Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne, is available for the reception of these cases our Sanitary Authority are kindly permitted to make use of the Hospital for such cases from our Borough as we may desire to send there.

When cases of Typhoid Fever have to be treated at home great precautions to prevent its spread are taken by our Sanitary Authority in providing special pails with disinfectants for the reception of all discharges from the sufferer, in instructing the inmates upon the necessity for strict personal cleanliness of the patient and themselves, as well as for cleanliness of the bed and body linen, in advising the destruction of all food left by the patient, and in the destruction of beds and mattresses which have become much soiled with discharges. The sanitary conveniences of the premises also receive prompt and thorough attention.

Closet Conversions and Additions.

It may be convenient to refer here to the sanitary improvements which have been carried out during the year under the supervision of Mr. White, the Borough Surveyor.

SITUATION OF PROPERTY.

NO. KIND OF WATER CLOSET.

Dukinfield Ward.

2-8 High Street, 1-13 and 2-20 Brougham Street	20	Town's Water Closets		
80-84 High Street, 1, 2, 3 Conway's Yard	4	do.	do.	do.
2-6 Robinson's Street, 14-20 Stanley Street, and 1, 2, 3 Robinson's Square . .	5	do.	do.	do.
1-6 Cartwright's Buildings, off Robinson Street	3	do.	do.	do.
16-20 Quay Street, 19-23 Bayley Street, 4, 5, 6 Calverts Yard	4	do.	do.	do.
"Lane Cottage," Lord Street	1	do.	do.	do.
15-25 Hollins Street, 1 Goddard's Bldgs.	5	do.	do.	do.
7-9 Malakoff Street	2	do.	do.	do.
Messrs. Broadbent and Sons, Wagstaffe Street	6	do.	do.	do.
Messrs. Longland's Mill Co., Castle Street	8	do.	do.	do.
12-16 Bk. Brierley Street, 35-47 Brierley Street, 55-63 Vaudrey Street	7	do.	do.	do.
1-17 Castle Street	7	do.	do.	do.

SITUATION OF PROPERTY.

NO. KIND OF WATER CLOSET.

Stayley Ward.

70-80 Vaudrey Street, 19-21 Forester Street, 2-14 and 1-9 Illingworth Street	6	Town's	do.	do.
44-54 Vaudrey Street, 49-55 Brierley Street, 1, 2, 3, 4 Potters Stage, off Vaudrey Street	6	do.	do.	do.
Rose and Shamrock Inn, Kenworthy Street	1	do.	do.	do.
73-81 Kenworthy Street	2	do.	do.	do.
33-37 Walmsley Street, 1 Worrall's Yard	3	do.	do.	do.
64-70 Astley Street	4	do.	do.	do.
2, 4, 6 Hough Hill Road	3	do.	do.	do.
50-58 Acres Lane	5	do.	do.	do.
28-36 Warrington Street	5	Waste	do.	do.
79-81 Mottram Road	4	Town's	do.	do.
1 Elgin Street	1	do.	do.	do.
123 Stocks Lane	1	Waste	do.	do.
84, Stocks Lane.. .. .	1	Town's	do.	do.
6 Cranworth Street	1	do.	do.	do.
102 Huddersfield Road	1	do.	do.	do.

Millbrook Ward.

15, 19, 21 Grove Road	3	Town's	do.	do.
3, 5, 7 Besom Lane	1	do.	do.	do.
	2	Waste	do.	do.
4-8 Besom Lane, 4-6 Staley Cottages ..	3	Town's	do.	do.
Stamford Golf House, Huddersfield Road	1	do.	do.	do.
Moorgate Farm, Carrbrook	1	do.	do.	do.
Messrs. Millbrook Spinning Co., Mill ..	1	do.	do.	do.
Messrs. Trustees Mount Tabor United Methodists' Chapel, Besom Lane ..	2	do.	do.	do.

Lancashire Ward.

113-123 Wakefield Road, 1-14 Derby Street	9	Town's	do.	do.
42, Kinder Street, 37 Union Street, 17-27 Church Street	4	do.	do.	do.
34-38 Gledhall Street, 2 Sidebottom Street, 61-63 Stamford Street.. ..	3	do.	do.	do.
'Stamford Arms,' Stamford Street ..	2	do.	do.	do.
'Bungalow,' off West Street	1	do.	do.	do.
37-39 Hanover Street	2	Waste	do.	do.

SITUATION OF PROPERTY.	NO. KIND OF WATER CLOSET.		
Shop and 57-59 Hanover Street	(2	Waste	do. do.
	(1	Town's	do. do.
10-16 Ridge Hill Lane	4	Waste	do. do.
39-47 Gledhall Street; 6-8 Sidebottom Street	4	Town's	do. do.
Messrs. Trustees Old St. George's School, Stanford Street	1	do.	do. do.
Mr. R. Byrom, Mill, Clarence Street ..	3	do.	do. do.
Messrs. Ferguson and Co., Mill, King Street	3	do.	do. do.
Messrs. Victor Mill, Ltd., Warehouse, Tame Street	1	do.	do. do.
<hr/>			
170			
<hr/>			

	Town's Water Closets.		Waste Water Closets.		Total.
The Conversions comprise	91	..	14	..	105
The Additions comprise	63	..	2	..	65
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	154		16		170
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

Unfortunately we are still without Isolation Hospital accommodation for Infectious Diseases other than Small Pox.

For Small Pox we are sufficiently provided, along with the neighbouring Authorities of Ashton-under-Lyne, Hurst, Limehurst and Audenshaw, at Hartshead.

The Hospital proper is a corrugated iron building, containing two wards with 10 beds in each ward, and with annexes for earth-closets and sinks, and kitchen and bath-room.

The old farm house adjoining the Hospital has been adapted into an administration block for the matron and nurses, and a cottage for a caretaker.

Some outbuildings of the farm have been transformed so as to furnish a laundry, a disinfecting chamber with a Thresh's disinfecter, a storeroom, a dispensary, and day-rooms and bedrooms for convalescents and nurses, with bathrooms and w.c.

A mortuary with two slabs is provided well away from the Hospital.

The Water Supply is derived from the surrounding land, and collected in two large tanks, from which it is conveyed by galvanised iron service pipes. The water has been analysed and declared quite fit for all domestic purposes.

The site at Hartshead belonging to the Joint Small Pox Hospital Board is an extensive site comprising several plots, and measuring in all some 40 acres, and only a small portion of it is occupied by the Small Pox Hospital with its administration block and outbuildings, and here, I maintain, is ample scope for the erection of other blocks, in which provision should be made for other Infectious Diseases, notably Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever.

It has frequently been a matter of regret and of anxiety to me, when such cases have occurred in dwellings where anything approaching isolation was altogether unattainable, or where it was impossible to check the popping in and out of inquisitive neighbours, that we were unable to have the patient removed to a hospital both for the benefit of the sufferer and for the protection of the public.

On November 26th, 1908, at the Ashton-under-Lyne Town Hall, a Local Government Board Inquiry was held *re* the application of the Joint Small Pox Hospital Board to become a Joint Hospital Board with power "to provide, maintain and manage hospital accommodation for the reception of cases, and of infectious diseases, other than Small Pox," but the sanction of the Local Government Board to this application is withheld at present, as the Local Government Board desires to be satisfied that the buildings which the Joint Hospital Board contemplate erecting will be of a sufficiently substantial character for their exposed situation.

With the object of minimising as much as possible the individual expenditure of the constituent authorities the Joint Hospital Board invited the co-operation in the scheme of other neighbouring authorities, but up to the present their appeal has not met with success.

It is sincerely to be hoped that before long satisfactory arrangements will be made so that the scheme may be efficiently carried out.

The Hospital has only been in use on the rare occasions when Small-pox has happened to make its appearance in one or more of the districts of the Joint Hospital Board, so that the Hospital has to be kept in order and in readiness for lengthy periods during which there are no patients to be admitted. The Local Government Board have therefore suggested that during such times the Hospital might well be utilised as a Sanatorium for those cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis which are suitable for treatment in the open situation and the bracing atmosphere which the Hospital affords. The Joint Hospital Board are quite agreeable to comply with this suggestion but are anxious also to obtain sanction to their using the Hospital for Infectious Diseases other than Small-pox or Pulmonary Tuberculosis as occasion may arise. No such sanction has as yet been obtained and the matter remains in abeyance, and the Hospital unfortunately cannot be made use of.

The Disinfection Station.

Although we are not yet suitably provided with isolation accommodation for such cases as it would be desirable to remove, nevertheless the Borough now possesses an up-to-date Disinfection Station.

This Station is situated at the Flatts, in proximity to the Destructor. It contains a receiving room, a bath room, a dressing-room, and a discharging room, through which "contacts" can be passed so that they are then free to mingle again with their fellowmen, while disinfection of clothing or bedding can be efficiently carried out by saturated steam under pressure in a "Nottingham" Steam Disinfector, fitted with vacuum and exhaust apparatus of the latest type.

It has been most valuable for the disinfection of bedding and other articles in cases of Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, as well as of Puerperal Fever and of Phthisis, thereby assisting most powerfully in the control and prevention of infectious disease.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

On and from January 1st, 1912, all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis became compulsorily notifiable, and on February 1st, 1913, all cases of Tuberculosis, whether affecting the lungs or affecting any other organ of the body, became compulsorily notifiable.

During the year 61 persons have been notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, of whom 38 were males and 23 females; while 15 males and 8 females have been notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis.

As regards the location of the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Borough and the number of cases occurring at different ages, there were in

	Wards :—Lancashire.		Stayley.	Dukinfield.	Millbrook.
	8		22	25	6
And at					
Age :	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yr.	45-65 yrs.
	1	2	15	27	16

Upon receipt of the notification of a patient resident at the time in the Borough, the patient is visited and enquiries are made as to the patient's habits and occupation, the sanitary condition of the premises, the number of inmates, and the possibility or impossibility of the patient's isolation in separate bed and bed-room. A leaflet of instructions is left for the observance of the patient and the others in the home, and periodical disinfection of the premises by the Sanitary Authority is also advised.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year numbered 32, I quote those of recent years, for comparison:—

Year:—	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Number of Deaths ...	32	24	37	30	35	38	39
Death Rate	1.2	0.9	1.39	1.02	1.2	1.31	1.35

From other forms of Tuberculosis there were 9 deaths.

Each week the sanitary inspector is furnished by me with a return of any deaths registered as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, so that he may visit and ask permission to disinfect the bedding and premises used by the sufferer, and as a rule the friends are most willing to allow these precautions to be taken.

Undoubtedly notification enables the Sanitary Authority to investigate, to advise, and to take such precautions as are at present suitable and available, but how incomplete and how frequently futile are those available precautions.

The public cannot be too well nor too persistently informed of the importance of abundance of fresh air and wholesome food, which, after all, are the most potent influences in arresting and curing the disease, but until our food supply and especially our milk supply are robbed of their dangers, until the sufferer can be efficiently isolated and discharged cured, or until preventive medicine has revealed some serum or vaccine which may be relied upon to render contacts immune, and to cure the sufferer, I fail to see what great advance we shall effect by having every case of Tuberculosis notified.

So far as Urban and Rural Districts and Non-County Boroughs are concerned, all powers for the provision of Sanatoria, the establishment of Dispensaries, and the control of the domiciliary treatment of persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are delegated to the County Councils. The County of Cheshire is as yet without a Sanatorium; the Dispensary which is to serve for Hyde, Dukinfield, and Stalybridge, is not yet established at Hyde, its suggested site; and no instructions as to domiciliary treatment have been issued. The Local Authority may provide sputum flasks, paper pocket handkerchiefs and disinfectants, but it is for the County Council to provide shelters as part of the equipment of their Dispensaries, while appeal for extra nutriment in necessitous cases is to be made to the Guardians.

Of the 61 persons notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 31 have been at some period or other in Hospital or Sanatorium. Only very early cases—those in the first stage of the disease—are eligible for admission to the Sanatorium, and for the present at any rate the advanced cases, with which all general practitioners are only too well acquainted, are obliged to remain under their present unsatisfactory surroundings—nursed in the living place of an already overcrowded tenement, and spreading the disease broadcast around them.

It is generally admitted that during recent years there has been an improvement in both the incidence of and the mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. May I suggest that this improvement is not altogether due to the institution of the campaign against Consumption, which I desire to see carried on with even greater vigour, but is largely due to greatly improved sanitary conditions of the homes, of the workplaces and of the factories, and to instruction of the public in habits of personal hygiene, in the advantage of the open window and in the importance of plain wholesome food.

Certainly as regards my own Borough I contend that these latter have been the more potent factors in bringing about an improvement. Never before was the Borough so sanitary, so well sewered, so well paved, nor so well supplied with an abundance of pure water as it is to-day. Much has been done during recent years, more remains to be done, and must be done, in the near future to still further improve the Borough, and I am convinced that if the money, which the State is now providing towards the establishment of Sanatoria, was devoted to the abolition of slum and overcrowded dwellings, and their replacement by modern dwellings in open situation, much more permanent good would result within the next ten years than will accrue from all the treatment in Sanatoria, from which the patients too often of necessity return to their former unhealthy surroundings, and are then apt to grow careless as to the observance of the good habits into which they had been initiated.

Respiratory Diseases.

This group of diseases, including Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy and other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs is always prominent amongst our death returns, being mainly dependent upon the variable climatic conditions which prevail in this part of the country.

Year :—	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
Number of Deaths....	103	110	102	84	119	117	140	121
Death Rate.....	3.8	4.1	3.8	2.88	4.1	4.05	4.86	4.2

Heart Diseases.

The deaths from diseases of the heart numbered 46 during the year.

I give for comparison the returns for previous years :—

1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903
36	55	43	46	51	62	44	44	42	42

Attacks of Rheumatism, which is an exceedingly common disease in this locality, are no doubt responsible for the majority of the cases of Heart Disease.

Cancer.

The mortality from Cancer (including "Malignant Disease") continues heavy, 36 deaths having resulted from this disease during the year, the numbers for previous years being :—

1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903
26	24	22	28	21	22	28	23	20	19

Examining the cases in the borough during the year I find the deaths distributed thus :—

	Wards—Millbrook.	Lancashire.	Dukinfield.	Stayley.
Population.	2,956	5,767	7,462	10,669
No. of deaths from Cancer }	2	12	7	15

Ages at death from Cancer. }	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	over 75 yrs.
	1	3	2	3	8	8	4	4	3
Seat of disease }	Digestive Tract.		Liver.	Breast.	Uterus.	Other parts or Organs			
	13		4	2	8	9			

As regards sex, twelve of the deaths were of males, and twenty-four were of females.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are only two common lodging houses in the Borough. They have been visited on several occasions, and attention has been drawn to any defective sanitary conditions which have been observed, and to any breach of the Bye-Laws.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

These Acts are administered by the Watch Committee, and I must refer you to the Chief Constable's Report for any particulars regarding the same.

Meat Inspection.

During the year the Meat Inspector, Mr. Edward Brown, has inspected the carcasses of 8 Pigs, and of 1 Cow, which were slaughtered on unlicensed premises in various parts of the Borough. He found all the Pigs sound and in good condition. The Cow had happened an accident and was sound with the exception of one hind leg, which was destroyed.

Four cows slaughtered by butchers on licensed premises were reported to the Meat Inspector as "graped." The disease was found to be more or less localised, so the affected parts were freely cut away and sent to the Destructor. A bullock found dead in a field from inflammation of the lungs was sent to a felmonger.

There have also been reported to the Meat Inspector, and after his inspection been sent to the Destructor—

2 pigs—unfit for human food.

The Meat Inspector has always found the butchers willing to call his attention to any carcase which is "graped," and he has had little with which to find fault during the year.

Factory and Workshop Act.

The Factories in the Borough (including Workshop Factories) number 90. As regards the Workshops, of which there are at present 152 on the register, several of these have received the attention of the Sanitary Inspector in such matters as want of limewashing and general cleanliness, want of ventilation, insufficient and unsuitable Sanitary accommodation, and other minor defects.

The majority of the Bakehouses are kept in a very satisfactory condition. They have been inspected twice during the year, and attention has been called to any defect or insanitary condition observed.

The following tabulated summary shows the work done during the year :—

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries).....	62	13	..
Workshops, Workplaces	230	9	..
Total.....	292	22	..

II. DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :				
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	..	..
Want of Ventilation .....	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .....	..	..	..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	..	..
Other Nuisances	5	5	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient.....	2	..	..	..
{ Unsuitable or Defective	24	22	..	..
{ Not Separate for Sexes	..	..	..	..
Offences under Factory and Workshop Act :				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse.....	..	..	..	..
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses.....	..	..	..	..
Other Offences.....	..	..	..	..
Total.....	35	31	..	..

III. HOME WORK.

Lists received from Employers twice in the year	Lists	2
	Outworkers.....	2
Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils...		1
Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils		0
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises		2
Prosecutions		0
Total.....		7

IV. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Dressmakers and Milliners	30
Boot and Shoemakers	16
Plumbers, etc.....	12
Bakehouses	37
Drysalters, etc.	7
Tailors	3
Blacksmiths	6
Joiners and Builders	8
Various others.. ..	33
<hr/>	
Total Number of Workshops on the Register	152

V. OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matter Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector, as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act	6
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of Action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.....	5
Other.....	3
Underground Bakehouses.....	1

Systematic Inspection.

Many parts of the Borough have been systematically inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, by the Lady Health Visitor (who holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate), and by myself, with the result that several cases of overcrowding have been discovered and many nuisances have been revealed, and I have in consequence condemned several premises until such repairs, sanitary alterations, or removal of the inmates to other dwellings as might be necessary, have satisfied me of the fitness of the premises.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

For the purpose of carrying out this necessary work the Education Committee towards the close of the year 1908 adopted a scheme arranging the Schools of the Borough into three Districts with an approximately equal number of scholars in the several Districts to each of which a Medical Officer was appointed.

Throughout the year the inspection has proceeded but only those children newly admitted to school and those about to leave school to follow some employment were examined.

As a Special report upon this important branch of Public Health work will shortly be issued I do not propose to go more fully into the matter here. .

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Under this Act Local Authorities are required to provide for a thorough inspection of such dwellings as are not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation with a view to proceeding either under Sections 14 and 15 to enforce the improvement of the dwellings and the maintenance of them in a satisfactory condition, or under Section 17 to issue Closing Orders prohibiting the tenancy of dwellings declared to be unfit for human habitation.

It is only to be expected that in an old town like ours there will be many dwellings which through unsatisfactory situation and surroundings, defective and improper construction, or neglect of reasonable repairs and cleanliness, have in course of time become very unsuitable homes for human beings.

In some parts of the town the natural conformation of the land in the way of sudden depressions and elevations has contributed to the erection of dwellings which, judged according to modern requirements in sanitation must be considered most unsatisfactory, and it is no easy matter to determine what is the best course of action to adopt in order to improve such dwellings.

During the year many dwellings have been under observation and of them 27 were carefully inspected and reported upon, 10 of them being represented as unfit for habitation, and 17 of them as requiring various alterations and repairs to render them reasonably fit for human habitation.

Besides these 116 dwellings were inspected and notices under the Public Health Act were served for various repairs and alterations.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS.

Number of Houses Inspected	27
„ „ Inspections made	56
Houses represented as unfit for habitation	10
Closing Orders made by Local Authority.	10
Closing Orders became operative	10
Defects remedied without Closing Order .	0
Defects remedied after Closing Order....	0
Closing Orders determined	10
Order to execute works under Sec. 15....	17
Work executed under Sec. 15	Work in progress.



At the request of the Medical Officer of Health for the County
I append the following summary.

Tabular Summary of Sanitary Work during 1913.

NAME OF BOROUGH—STALYBRIDGE.

I. ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Are the following in force in your district ?

1. Infectious Diseases Prevention Act. Yes.
2. Notification of Births Act. Yes.
3. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. Yes.
Sections in force. All except 15, 16, 23, 24, 26,
29, 37, 39-42, 46, 48, 49, 67, 76-80, 82-85, and
92-94 inclusive.
4. Other Adoptive Acts. None.

II. BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

State subject matter of any new Bye-laws or Regulations
brought into force during 1913. A copy of any new
Bye-laws or Regulations would be acceptable None.

III. MILK SUPPLY.

1. Number of Registered premises at close of 1913:—

		Number inspected during 1913.
(a) Dairies	19	15
(b) Cowsheds (separate)	55	46
(c) Milkshops	44	131

2. Number of Notices served for non compliance with Regulations. Eight.
3. Number of Legal Actions taken for non-compliance with Notices, &c. None.

IV. FOOD INSPECTION.

1. Is this systematically carried out in your District? Yes.
2. Number of Slaughterhouses in your District
(a) Public None.
(b) Private 13.
3. Number of inspections made of Slaughterhouses during 1913
(a) Public None.
(b) Private 32.
4. Are systematic inspections made of premises other than Slaughterhouses where food is produced or sold? If so, please state generally nature of premises so inspected
Yes. Tripe dressing and sausage making.

V. WATER SUPPLY.

1. From what source derived? The Swineshaw Reservoirs of the Joint Waterworks Committee.
2. Is the supply constant or intermittent? Constant.
3. Any complaints as to action on lead? No.
4. Number of Samples analysed during 1913. Two.
5. Are any, and if so what, parts of your district still without a proper supply? Only a few outlying cottages, &c., which are supplied by spring water.

VI. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

1. Specify any new works of sewerage carried out during 1913
Additional Tanks, Filters and Percolating Beds are being provided.

2. Are any, and if so what, parts of your district still without a proper system of sewers? A few of the outlying parts of the district, into which extensions are gradually being made.
3. By what system is sewage disposed of? Chemical Precipitation, Sedimentation and Filtration through Percolating Beds.
4. Have there been any complaints during 1913 as to the disposal works? No.
5. Have any alterations or extensions taken place in the disposal works during 1913? Alterations and extensions are being carried out—see Report on Sewage Disposal.

VII. SCAVENGING.

1. By whom is this carried out? By the Sanitary Department of the Borough.
2. Approximate number of the following in your district :—

		How frequently scavenged?
(a) Midden-privies..	1623	Every two months.
(b) Dry Ashpits....	359	Every month.
(c) Pail Closets	176	Weekly.
(d) Dustbins	2173	Fortnightly.
(e) Cesspools	6	—
3. Is the present system in your opinion inadequate in any respect? No.

VIII. HOUSING.

1. Number of new houses built during 1913. 3.
2. Number of dwelling-houses inspected under s. 17 Act of 1909. 27.
3. Number of such houses considered unfit for habitation. 10.
4. Number of representations made to Local Authority. 44.
5. Number of closing orders made by Local Authority. 10.
6. Number of houses where defects remedied *without* closing orders being made. Work in progress at 14 houses.
7. Number of houses where defects remedied *after* closing orders made. Houses closed.
8. Estimated or ascertained number of houses within limits of rent in s. 14 of Act of 1909. 5,968.

9. Number of such houses in respect of which notice was served during 1913. 116.
10. Number of such houses closed after notice. None.
11. Number of such houses where Local Authority has executed necessary repairs, &c. None.
12. Approximate number of back-to-back houses in district. 410.
13. Approximate number of cellar dwellings in district. None.

IX. PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

Action taken during 1912 under the following heads:—

1. Sanitary Inspection of patients' houses. Yes.
2. Disinfection „ „ „ Yes.
3. Distribution of circulars containing advice. Yes.
4. Action to prevent spitting. None.
5. Provision of Shelters. None.
6. Supply of disinfectant. Yes.
7. Supply of sputum-flasks, paper handkerchiefs, &c. None.
8. Visitation by Nurses or Health Visitors. Only occasionally by the Lady Health Visitor.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. HANCOCK,

March 9th, 1914.



The Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. J. Bradbury, submits the following Report upon the work done in his department.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

General Inspection of the District.

During the year a general inspection of the various premises in the Borough has been made, and many nuisances and other defects have been discovered and dealt with in accordance with the Public Health Acts and Byelaws. As will be seen from the Tabular Statement, found at the end of the Report, and now required to be made by order of the Local Government Board, the work done in this department shows a total number of inspections made for the year as 1,637, including visits to factories, workshops, bakehouses, canal boats, dwelling houses, milkshops, and the taking of smoke observations.

There has been an increase in the number of nuisances found and dealt with; and, in addition, it may be said that these nuisances, together with other necessary remedial work, have received attention within a reasonable time of the service of the informal notices. These notices number 747; and in 31 cases, where abatement had not been attempted, reports were made to the Sanitary Committee. Subsequently a visit to each property was made by the Sanitary (Visiting) Sub-Committee, which recommended the statutory notices to be served. Eventually these notices were served for abatement thereof.

The following table gives a summary of the nuisances which have been dealt with during the year:—

Wet and insanitary ashpits	133
Blocked drains	90
Defective construction of W.C's	67
Insanitary and dilapidated closets	57
Defective and untrapped drainage.. .. .	51
Unsatisfactory ashes accommodation	60
Blocked closets	39
Dilapidated Ashtubs	20
Windows not made to open	27
Throwing refuse in river	17
Smoke nuisances	16
Defective paving.. .. .	15

General defects on property	11
Canal boats' nuisances	11
Damp and defective floors and walls	10
Insufficient closet accommodation	9
Overcrowding	10
Unsatisfactory surface drainage	8
Unsatisfactory Sanitary conveniences	6
Manure accumulations	7
Other nuisances	46
Total	<hr/> 710

The statutory notices were served upon the owner or agent of the following premises, viz. :—

- 113-123 Wakefield Road, 1-14 Derby Street—Ashpit Nuisance.
 39-47 Gledhall Street, 6-8 Sidebottom Street—Ashpit Nuisance.
 70-80 Vaudrey Street, 19-21 Forester Street, 2-14 and 1-9 Illingworth Street—Ashpit Nuisance.
 2-12 Grasscroft Street, 1-11 Kay's Yard—Ashpit Nuisance.
 33-37 Walmsley Street, 1 Worrall's Yard—Insufficient Closet Accommodation.
 28-36 Warrington Street—Ashpit Nuisance.
 266-288 Huddersfield Road—Ashpit Nuisance.
 4-6 Staley Cottages, 4, 6, 8 Besom Lane, Millbrook—Ashpit Nuisance.
 7-9 Malakoff Street—Ashpit Nuisance.
 1-7 Cartwright's Buildings, off Robinson Street—Insanitary Pail Closet.
 63-71, Kenworthy Street, 68 Brierley Street—Insufficient Closet Accommodation.
 73-81 Kenworthy Street—Ashpit Nuisance.
 44-54 Vaudrey Street, 49-55 Brierley Street, 1, 2, 3, 4 Potters Stage—Ashpit Nuisance.
 1, 3, 5, 7 "Ash View," off Ridge Hill Lane—Ashpit Nuisance.
 4 Heyrod Fold, Heyrod—Ashpit Nuisance.
 6 Heyrod Fold, Heyrod—Ashpit Nuisance.
 8 Heyrod Fold, Heyrod—Ashpit Nuisance.
 10, 11, 12 Heyrod Fold, Heyrod—Ashpit Nuisance.
 40 Wakefield Road, 3, 4, 5 off Wakefield Road, 21-25 Kinder Street—Ashpit Nuisance.
 17-21 Leech Street—Ashpit Nuisance.
 67-75 Caroline Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 to 11 Bedford Street—Ashpit Nuisance.

- 18 24 John Street, Heyrod—Ashpit Nuisance.
 6 Higher Tame Street, 2-8 Alma Street—Ashpit and Drains Nuisance.
 10-14 Alma Street, 31-37 Knowl Street—Ashpit and Drains Nuisance.
 21-29 Knowl Street—Ashpits under Bedrooms.
 19 Knowl Street—Ashpit under Bedroom.
 41-47 Huddersfield Road, 4-5 Grouse Street, 1 Garside's Yard—Ashpit and Drains Nuisance.
 2-26 Back Demesne Street—Ashpit Nuisance.
 101-103 Forester Street, 1-9, 2-10 Coe Street, 1-5 Bath Street—Ashpit and Drains Nuisance.
 48-58 Cross Leech Street, 1, 2, 3, 4 Jones Yard—Ash-pits and Drains Nuisance.
 101-109 Grosvenor Street, 1, 2, 3 New Place—Ashpit and Drains Nuisance.

Sanitary Improvements.

The conversions from the privy midden and pail systems to the water-carriage system have been steadily going on during the year, and the total consists of 91 town's water and 14 waste water closets. To these figures must be added 63 town's water and 2 waste water closets which have been erected mainly in consequence of the conversions having taken place. At several properties where previously the privy system maintained, the accommodation worked out at three houses for each convenience; this arrangement has now been abolished, and one water closet for each house has been erected. Greater attention has also been paid to the reconstruction of the drainage on many premises where surface drains were in vogue. New pipe drains and gully traps have been substituted, and the surface of the yards considerably improved and brought up to modern requirements.

A weekly inspection of the Water Closets in the Borough is carried out and where any blockage is found an attempt is made by the man to remove the same. Where it has been of a temporary character he has removed the same; but if the blockage has required attention to the drains, then preliminary notices have been sent to the agents or owners of the properties involved. By this means 103 water closets have been unstopped, and 40 notices have been served requiring the owner to attend to the same. This procedure has produced the desired effect of assisting the property owner, as well as preventing a state of affairs from existing which would be anything but desirable.

Smoke Observations.

The observations of smoke emitted from the chimneys belonging to mills and other factories within the Borough taken during the year are 58. The principal causes of these nuisances are probably due either to careless stoking or the use of inferior or dirty coal. Other influences may be defective draught or too little boiler power; the latter condition usually obtains where the business carried on demands more steam than can be properly raised by the furnace or furnaces that are being worked.

The number of minutes per hour allowed for black smoke is 10. This appears to be a liberal limit when compared with other towns; it was exceeded in 14 instances, as given below:—

	AMOUNT OF SMOKE : (— Number of Minutes. —)		
	Dense	Moderate	None
Mr. R. Byrom, Clarence Street Mills	24	.. 26	.. 10
Messrs. J. Leech and Sons, Top Side Mills..	18	.. 42	.. 0
Messrs. J. Wilkinson, Ltd., Copley Mills....	11	.. 26	.. 23
Messrs Stalybridge Cotton Mill Co.....	21	.. 22	.. 17
Messrs. J Leech and Sons, Top Side Mills..	11	.. 37	.. 12
Mr, R Byrom, Clarence Street Mills	14	.. 34	.. 12
S. H. M. and D. Joint Electricity Board ..	13	.. 47	.. 0
Messrs. J. Grayson Ltd, Knowl Street ..	17	.. 36	.. 7
Messrs. H. Shaw, Millbrook	13	.. 31	.. 16
Messrs. Bannerman Mill Co. River Meadow Mills	12	.. 34	.. 14
The Calico Printers Association, Carrbrook.	21	.. 39	.. 0
Messrs. T. A. Harrison & Co., New Chimney	12	.. 31	.. 17
Messrs. G. Cheetham & Sons, Bankwood Mills	11	.. 46	.. 3
Messrs. Jackson & Steeple, Crookbottom Mills	11	.. 45	.. 4

Offensive Trades.

Tripe Boiling is the only trade which comes within meaning of the above term, eight premises being used for the trade at the present time. These have been visited from time to time during the year, but only in one instance was it found necessary to draw attention to any defect. The defect mentioned was that of the unsatisfactory condition of the floor area of the premises, which allowed large quantities of water from the scraping tubs to lie until

swept away by the workmen. This has received attention after three letters had been sent to the owner respecting the nuisance. One of the premises has changed hands, and another, which had been vacant for two years, has been let to Mr. Helliwell, of Ashton-under-Lyne, who applied for permission to use the same, which was granted to him by the Sanitary Committee.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

Farms.—The farms within the Borough number 33, and these include 55 separate cowsheds and 15 dairies.

These premises have been inspected as in previous years, and are, generally speaking, kept in a cleanly condition, better attention being given to the removal of the manure than in former years.

Improvements have been made at several of the farmsteads as follows :—

Kershaw Hey Farm.—This farm, which is in the occupation of Mr. Manford, has come in for considerable alterations during the year. The old shippson, which was decidedly unfit for dairy cattle, has been replaced by a new set of buildings, including a large roomy shippson, loose box, mixing place, and stable. Careful attention has been paid to lighting, air space, ventilation, floor space, and drainage arrangements. The need is felt by the farmer of a good dairy, and it is hoped that this will be added in the near future.

Lower Harpley Farm.—At this farm a decided improvement has taken place. The floor of the loft has been lifted, and the building has been extended on one side to give more air space. Special attention has been given here to the lighting, ventilation floor surface, and the drainage. The water supply has been rearranged, carried to the shippson and to the house, and altogether the farmstead meets modern requirements.

Alterations of a minor type have been carried out at Higher Harpley Farm, where new windows, new concrete floor surface, and new stalls have been added to the building. The water supply has also received attention. At Fold Farm a new manure pit, new pig styes, and the paving of a very bad yard surface was put in hand, and the work is now complete.

Notices have been served during the year for the following defects at some of the remaining farms: 3 dirty condition of the shippens; 2 defective floor surfaces; 2 defective lighting arrangements; 2 unsatisfactory dairy accommodation; and 5 instances the water supply was neither good nor sufficient. Most of these have received proper attention, and there is every reason to believe that the remainder will have attention shortly.

A Special Report was presented to the Sanitary Committee in June last. This resulted in the Visiting Sub-Committee visiting six of the farms, and notices were sent to the Trustees of the estate drawing their attention to the conditions now prevailing, and calling upon them to make alterations to make the farms satisfactory for dairy purposes. It is pleasing to report that the water supplies at some of these farms—Higher Harpley and Lower Harpley Farms, Luke Fold Cottages, Coopers Green, and Sun Green Farms, and the cottages in the vicinity—have now been completed. Water now is supplied by pipes to each cottage, farmhouse, and to the shippens.

Milkshops.—The milkshops within the Borough, which number 44, have been periodically inspected. There has been no necessity to complain of the storage of the milk on these premises during the year.

Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease which have been investigated and reported upon during the past year is 145, inclusive of pulmonary tuberculosis. This total is a decrease of 18 on the previous year's record. Of this number there were: Scarlet Fever 41, Typhoid Fever 10, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 4, Erysipelas 13, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 54 and Tuberculosis of other organs 22, 1 Puerperal Fever.

Some defects were found in the sanitary arrangements, the removal of which it was necessary to caution or to serve preliminary notices. The defects consisted of 6 wet ashpits, 5 slopstone pipes connected to drain, 3 unsatisfactory drainage, 1 drain blocked, 2 overcrowded and 5 others.

In 13 instances it was found that some kind of business was carried on on the premises—in six instances washing was taken in, four public businesses, one tripe was sold, one lodging house, and one a mixed business. In each case arrangements were made to prevent the spread of the disease.

Additional inspections have been made whenever it was thought necessary to see if the precautions were being carried out regarding isolation to prevent spread of the disease in question. In the case of typhoid fever sealed receptacles were supplied for the depositing therein of all waste matter from the patient ; these were emptied twice weekly and thoroughly disinfected.

Disinfectants, such as Izal, chloride of lime, and carbolic disinfecting powder, were freely supplied in each case of infectious disease.

Disinfection.

Ninety-four premises, including one elementary school, representing 299 living and bedrooms and 11 class rooms, have been disinfected by fumigation with formalide or sulphur candles, and declared free from infection. In the case of the Schools, when closed, quantities of Izal have been supplied to the school cleaners for disinfecting purposes. The number of articles removed from infected houses to the disinfecting station and subjected to steam disinfection are enumerated as follows:—No. of Beds and Mattresses, 40 ; Pillows and Bolsters, 85 ; Blankets, 57 ; Quilts and Sheets, 47 ; Cushions, 5 ; Shawls, 5 ; Men's Apparel, 22 ; Overcoats, 6 ; Miscellaneous Articles, 5. Only one library book was brought away from an infected house and destroyed.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

House Refuse Removal.

With respect to this department it may be said that, as the water-carriage system is gradually being adopted, there is a greater quantity of dry refuse to be collected, and lesser quantity of midden refuse to be dealt with. This order of things is bringing about a change in the working, with the result that shortly there will be more horses and carts working in the daytime than at night.

The system now in vogue, including the dividing up of the Borough into districts, for the collection and removal of the refuse, is working satisfactorily, but it is essential that in the future efforts should be made to instal the regulation size of ashbin for dry refuse. At the present time there are open ashpits, covered-in ashpits, ashtubs without covers, ashbins with covers, and ashbins enclosed in covered places for storage of household refuse.

When conversions are about to take place, and the plans are being prepared, suggestions are made to the persons concerned to supply their houses with covered ashbins, if possible one to each house. These suggestions are nearly always acceded to, with the result that gives a minimum amount of work with a maximum of sanitation. It has been clearly shown that the ashbin system is the most economical system of dealing with household refuse, as the refuse can be more easily and expeditiously dealt with, without the use of barrows and other implements necessary when ashpits have to be emptied.

The following table shows the return of the number of ashbins, privy middens, and dry pits which have been emptied each month, and the number of loads disposed of at the Destructor and "Tips."

Month.	Ashbins.	Middens.	Drypits.	Loads.	Offal Loads
January ..	5483	253	124	640	8
February ..	5716	262	133	653	8
March ..	5684	297	132	631	8
April ..	7030	363	182	774	10
May ..	5742	291	93	605	8
June ..	5653	194	74	514	8
July ..	6550	209	153	611	11
August ..	5594	259	89	541	7
September ..	7201	268	137	651	10
October ..	5920	184	68	555	8
November ..	6127	159	137	581	8
December ..	7791	364	157	801	11
Total..	74496	3103	1479	7557	105

These totals compared with last year's totals are:—

1912.			1913.		
Ashbins.	Middens.	Drypits.	Ashbins.	Middens.	Drypits.
64012	3248	1272	74496	3103	1479

The number of privy middens, dry ashpits and ashbins is shown below in each Ward, the refuse from which is removed by this Department. Also a table follows showing the sanitary accommodation as it now stands in each Ward.

Ward.	Privy Middens	Dry Ashpits.	Ashbins.
Lancashire Ward....	124	70	718
Stayley Ward	353	156	838
Dukinfield Ward....	191	68	486
Millbrook Ward	78	65	131
	746	359	2173

Ward.	Houses & Shops.	T.W.Cs.	W.W.Cs.	Privies.	Pails.
Lancashire Ward....	1549	548	508	239	36
Stayley Ward	2802	736	745	735	49
Dukinfield Ward	1812	522	220	435	22
Millbrook Ward	675	208	166	182	38
	<hr/> 6838	<hr/> 2014	<hr/> 1639	<hr/> 1591	<hr/> 145

The following table shews the accommodation at the Factories, Workshops, Schools, and Churches (inclusive).

T.W.Cs.	W.W.Cs.	Privies.	Pails.
766	22	32	31

Disposal of Refuse.

The number of loads deposited each month at the Destructor works and tips are shown in the following table:—

Month.	Destructor.			Tips.	
	Day	Night		Day	Night
January	298	300	..	9	10
February	276	318	..	22	7
March	296	310	..	9	—
April	353	347	..	32	5
May	274	291	..	15	7
June	251	203	..	5	—
July	311	260	..	13	1
August	236	285	..	5	—
September.....	295	267	..	18	8
October	235	304	..	4	—
November.....	286	242	..	19	6
December	370	395	..	18	—
Total..	<hr/> 3481	<hr/> 3522		<hr/> 169	<hr/> 45

There have been 43 tons, 16 cwt, of fish and butchers' offal conveyed by dealers' carts; also a large number of dogs, 224 mattresses, 43 flock beds, 8 pillows, &c., have been destroyed during the year.

The "Castle Clough" tip continues to serve for ashpit refuse from the Heyheads and Carrbrook district, and the "Brushes" tip for the disposal of clinker refuse from schools and other premises heated by the hot water system.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Inspections.

Swine Fever Outbreak.—On the morning of May 23rd a telephone message was received from Dukinfield drawing attention to some pigs having been suspected of Swine Fever at Gorse Hall. The buildings were in the Borough of Stalybridge, but the owner of the pigs had been under the impression the premises were in Dukinfield, and had reported illness of the swine to that authority. An Inspector of the Board ordered the destruction of one sow and twelve sucking pigs, which were sent to the town's destructor. There other sows were slaughtered and dressed on the premises, and eventually sent to a salesman in Liverpool. This left six store pigs on the premises, but no further outbreak occurred; and when these six pigs were sold and the whole of the premises disinfected, the premises were declared free from infection by an Inspector of the Board.

Movement of Swine.—Under the Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order 19 declaration forms and 18 licences respecting the movement of store pigs, and 38 licences relating to swine marked for slaughter, were issued. Also licences to the number of 89 have been received from other districts by which pigs were moved into the Borough as stores.

Under the Swine Fever Order one premises was placed under restrictions, Form B and then Form D was served defining the place to be an Infected Place. Also under the Anthrax Order, Forms C and D were served owing to receiving word of a suspected case of Anthrax. The veterinary inspector examined the blood but found no trace of the disease.

The Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1912 continued in force in the early part of the year 1913, and 14 licences were received for the admittance of 75 animals in the Borough. Also, the Sheep Dipping Order being in force in certain districts from which sheep were brought to the Borough, 33 licences were received.

Fruit.—Inspection of all the fruitshops during the gooseberry season was carried out with a view of detecting the presence on any of the fruit of the American Gooseberry Mildew, but in no case were any gooseberries found to be affected, hence there was no necessity to put the Order into force as to the destruction of any fruit.

Report upon Canal Boats.

In presenting my Annual Report upon Canal Boats which have been inspected during the year 1913, I beg to state that the number duly examined is 33.

The condition of these appeared to be on the whole very satisfactory, with the exception of several infringements of the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations. These infringements are with respect to 8 boats, and are 11 in number—4 in so far that the boats required overhauling and painting; 2, no water vessel on board; 2, no certificate on board; 2, certificate did not identify the boat; and 1, the registration number was not marked on the side of the boat.

With respect to these infringements, I have received 5 certificates testifying to the complaint notes being complied with. Whilst in the other 6 cases I anticipate receiving the certificates in the course of a few days.

I have also received 3 certificates respecting 3 boats inspected last year, testifying that the complaint notes have been complied with.

All the occupants appeared to be in good health and free from infectious disease.

I am,

Yours obediently,

W. J. BRADBURY.



NUMBER OF DEATHS.

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Causes of Death.

Enteric Fever	4
Small Pox	0
Measles	4
Scarlet Fever	3
Whooping Cough	0
Diphtheria and Croup	1
Influenza	0
Erysipelas	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0
Meningitis	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.. .. .	32
Tuberculous Meningitis	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8
Rheumatic Fever	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	36
Bronchitis	63
Broncho-Pneumonia.. .. .	15
Pneumonia (all other forms)	23
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.. .. .	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	31
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4
Alcoholism	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	5
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	12
Puerperal Fever	3
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.. .. .	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth	22
Violet Deaths, excluding Suicide	9
Suicides.. .. .	5
Heart Disease	46
Other Defined Diseases	143
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown	2
<hr/>	
All causes	484

Ages at which Death occurred.

Under 1 year of age	90
1 and under 2 years of age	21
2 " 5 "	16
5 " 15 "	16
15 " 25 "	16
25 " 45 "	66
45 " 65 "	138
65 and upwards.. .. .	121
<hr/>	
Total	484

Deaths.

Male	253
Female.. .. .	231
Total .. .	484

Births.

Male	321
Female.. .. .	290
Total .. .	611

Deaths in Different Wards.

Lancashire Ward	110
Stayley Ward	200
Dukinfield Ward.. .. .	137
Millbrook Ward	37
Total .. .	484

Estimated Population at end of Year 26,852



The following table will show the number of deaths in each year from the seven chief zymotic diseases, as well as the various Death-rates for the past ten years, and also the deaths of children under 1 year of age to 1000 births registered:—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Smallpox	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	48	9	2	73	0	7	0	39	3	4
Scarlet fever	3	2	1	1	3	3	9	1	2	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	6	6	6	4	5	0	1	1	4	1
Whooping Cough	8	11	0	14	19	0	11	3	13	0
Fever of con- { Typhus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
tinued character { Enteric	6	4	1	3	5	2	3	7	2	4
{ Doubtful	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea and dysentery	36	21	44	16	27	3	5	41	8	31
Deaths from the 7 chief zymotic diseases	111	53	54	111	59	15	29	92	32	43
Deaths from other causes	418	436	502	515	498	446	428	410	408	441
Totals for each year due to the Borough	529	489	556	626	557	461	457	502	440	484
Death-rate from the 7 zymotic diseases per 1000	3.9	1.85	1.87	3.85	2.04	0.5	1.0	3.45	1.2	1.6
Death-rate from all other causes per 1000	14.7	15.15	17.43	17.89	17.22	15.38	14.65	15.45	15.26	16.4
General death-rate per 1000	18.6	17.0	19.3	21.74	19.26	15.88	15.65	18.9	16.46	18.0
Deaths of children under 1 year of age to 1000 births registered	210	177	206	218	219	146	166.5	172.3	137.3	147.3

Average Daily Meteorological Observations taken at Stamford Park by Samuel Turner,
Park Superintendent.

DATE.	Hygrometer.		Temperatures				Total Rainfall in inches above ground per month
	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Maximum in Shade	Minimum in Shade	Minimum in Sun. Bright Bulb.	Maximum in Sun. Black Bulb in vacuo.	
1913.							
January	40	39	43	34	29	57	3.42
February	40	38	46	34	28	67	1.44
March	42	40	47	35	29	78	4.51
April	46	44	52	38	39	88	4.41
May	52	50	60	42	36	98	3.14
June	57	54	64	49	42	105	2.85
July	38	55	36	49	43	102	1.25
August	58	55	66	49	43	103	2.49
September	57	61	63	49	45	99	1.92
October	51	50	57	45	45	85	1.83
November	45	45	51	40	34	69	4.23
December	40	39	44	35	29	52	3.28
							34.77

TABLE I.
NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.

YEAR	Populati'n estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS
		Number	Rate*	Num- ber	Rate per 1000 Births regist'e'd	Number	Rate*	
1903	28222	730	25.8	139	190	504	17.8	58
1904	28415	675	23.7	142	210	529	18.6	47
1905	28636	712	24.86	126	177	489	17.0	50
1906	28778	693	24.25	144	206	556	19.3	56
1907	28793	641	22.26	140	218	626	21.74	70
1908	28906	670	23.18	147	219	557	19.26	74
1909	29040	595	20.5	87	146	461	15.875	56
1910	29200	618	21.16	103	166.5	457	15.65	80
1911	26551	563	21.2	97	172.3	502	18.9	79
1912	26639	568	21.25	78	137.3	440	16.46	71
1913	26773	611	22.7	90	147.3	484	18.0	†76

*Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

	At Census of 1911.
Total population at all ages.....	26,514
Number of inhabited houses	6 399
Average number of persons per house	4.14

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by
water 3,137

† Deaths in this column are all apportioned to the Districts in which
they lived before removal.

TABLE II.
NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Notifiable Disease	Cases Notified in whole District.							65 and up-wards	Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65		Lancashire Ward	Staley Ward	Dukinfield Ward	Millbrook Ward	
Diphtheria (includ. Membranous Croup)	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	..
Erysipelas	14	1	0	1	2	1	9	0	2	5	4	3	..
Scarlet Fever.....	41	0	14	19	7	1	0	0	6	9	10	16	4
Enteric Fever	10	0	1	2	2	4	1	0	0	5	5	0	..
Puerperal Fever....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	61	0	1	2	15	27	16	0	8	22	25	6	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	23	2	5	4	8	3	1	0	7	10	3	3	..
Totals..	151	3	22	30	34	38	27	0	23	54	48	29	4

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—JOINT BOARD'S SMALLPOX HOSPITAL

TABLE IV. NAME OF DISTRICT, STALYBRIDGE
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
	14	1	4	0	19	20	19	25	7	90
ALL CAUSES.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certified										
Uncertified										
Measles										2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Convulsions	1	0	1	0	2	3	3	3	0	11
Bronchitis	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	0	11
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	7
Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	2	8
Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7	0	14
Atelectasis	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Premature Birth	8	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	11
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	2	0	1	0	3	5	1	1	1	11
Other Causes	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	1	8
	14	1	4	0	19	20	19	25	7	90

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate 576; Illegitimate 35.

Nett Deaths in the year :—Legitimate Infants 83; Illegitimate infants 7.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

GENERAL ORDER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES)

DECEMBER 13th, 1910.

Tabular Statement of Inspector of Nuisances for the Year ended Dec. 31st, 1913.

A. Number and Nature of Inspections Made.		Number.	B Number of Notices served		C Result of Service of Notices.		
			Statutory.	Informal.	Notice completed with.	Remaining in hand.	Prosecutions. Instituted, Pending.
1.	Dwelling Houses (general inspections)	195	..	67	33	34	..
2.	Cellar Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Back-to-Back Houses	12	..	2	..	2	..
4.	Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Courts, Yards, Passages.	30	..	13	6	7	..
6.	Privy-Middens, Earth or Pail Closets.	22	31	207	167	71	..
7.	Cesspools	4	..	..	..	..	..
8.	House Drainage	143	6	252	215	43	..
9.	Ditches, Watercourses, &c	25	..	3	3	..	..
10.	Offensive Accumulations	23	..	7	7	..	..
11.	The keeping of Animals (P.H.A., 1875, S 91 (3))	6	..	1	1	..	..
12.	Offensive Trades	27	..	4	4	..	..
13.	(a) Slaughterhouses (Public)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) " " " " (Private)	32	..	2	2	..	..
14.	Piggeries	2	..	..	..	..	..
15.	(a) Dairies	21	..	1	1	..	..
	(b) Cowsheds.	15	..	2	1	1	..
	(c) Milkshops	46	..	6	5	1	..
16.	(a) Factories	131	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Workshops	25	..	13	11	2	..
	(c) Workplaces	230	..	9	7	2	..
17.	(d) Outworkers' Premises	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Bakelhouses (Overground)	67	..	4	4	..	..
	" " (Underground)	1	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Houses let in Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Smoke Observations	58	..	14	14	..	..
21.	Canal Boats	33	..	11	5	..	..
22.	Infectious Disease Inquiries and Revisits	160	..	22	10	12	..
23.	Miscellaneous	127	..	107	76	31	..
Totals.		1637	37	747	572	212	..

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, STALYBRIDGE & DUKINFIELD (District) WATERWORKS. RAINFALL FOR 1913.

Returns supplied by FRED J. DIXON, M.I.C.E., Water Engineer.

STATIONS.	Ashton.		Dukinfield.		Swineshaw.			Moss-ley.	Greenfield.				Chew	Staly-bridge.
	Henrietta Street.	Knott Hill Reservoir.	High Level Reservoir.	Low Level Reservoir.	Lower Swineshaw Reservoir.	Lees Hill.	Brushes Filler House.	Manor House Yard.	Yeoman Hey Reservoir.	Birchen Clough.	Ashway Moss.	Upperwood.	Chew Mount.	Market Ground Yard.
Diameter of Gauge ..	7"	8"	8"	5"	8"	5"	8"	5"	5"	5"	5"	5"	5"	5"
Altitude above Ordnance Datum in Feet.	394	605	495	435	884	1168	615	636	784	1018	1581	1518	1600	373
1913.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
JANUARY ..	3.58	3.46	2.76	2.85	3.63	3.30	3.58	3.73	5.16	5.40	3.95	3.82	4.50	3.57
FEBRUARY ..	1.49	1.38	1.32	1.21	1.69	1.40	1.51	1.38	1.64	1.84	1.32	1.58	1.69	1.48
MARCH ..	4.26	4.31	3.52	3.38	3.96	3.43	4.29	4.92	6.13	5.88	4.78	5.22	4.97	4.39
APRIL ..	4.19	4.22	3.71	3.60	4.17	3.62	4.60	4.07	5.44	5.02	4.33	4.44	4.65	4.40
MAY ..	2.88	2.97	2.69	2.59	3.04	2.83	3.02	2.99	4.08	4.47	4.32	3.83	4.38	2.88
JUNE ..	2.70	2.43	1.98	1.97	2.90	2.75	2.72	2.70	3.19	3.78	2.60	2.82	3.95	2.53
JULY ..	1.02	1.22	1.34	1.26	1.14	1.44	1.35	1.22	1.57	1.95	1.65	2.02	1.99	1.04
AUGUST ..	2.57	2.49	2.16	2.09	2.35	2.26	2.31	2.52	2.36	2.73	2.10	2.71	3.01	2.36
SEPTEMBER ..	1.73	1.81	1.45	1.29	2.02	2.00	2.19	1.53	2.66	3.14	2.11	2.59	2.92	1.79
OCTOBER ..	1.51	1.94	1.32	1.25	2.06	2.15	2.11	2.10	3.54	4.09	2.94	4.14	3.60	1.50
NOVEMBER ..	3.95	3.89	3.33	3.43	3.93	3.72	3.93	4.07	4.99	5.15	4.36	4.21	4.68	3.99
DECEMBER ..	2.90	2.76	2.46	2.44	3.32	3.05	3.23	3.22	3.57	3.56	2.82	3.08	3.35	3.19
Totals ..	32.78	32.88	28.04	27.36	34.26	31.95	31.87	34.45	44.33	47.61	36.68	40.51	43.69	33.12
Number of Rainy Days..	215	198	193	192	201	..	217	198	205	..	..	..	..	209
Maximum Fall in one day	.97	1.04	.90	.89	1.00	..	1.00	1.04	.96	..	..	..	1.18	1.00